

# HARTFORD WEEKLY HERALD.

JNO. P. BARKETT, Pub. and Prop.  
JNO. O'FLAHERTY, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FORTH DISTRICT.  
A. B. MONTGOMERY,  
FOR CONGRESS.

THE Hawesville Plaindealer has broken the shackles of slavery, and appeared last week in entirely original material, and under the management of its young editor, W. S. Sterrett, it will soon assume a prominent place among the weeklies of Kentucky.

Now, that there is real opposition, we place at the head of our columns, the people's choice for representative in Congress from this district. We propose to fight a fair battle, and are willing to put the chip on the shoulder, or to knock it off as the case may be.

THE four-cornered fight in the Third District, may result in good after all. The Democrats, Rhea and Halsell, seem indisposed to come to any terms. Hunter, the Republican, does not enjoy unalloyed felicity; a nemesis in the person of the colored aspirant Gibson, is on his track with every prospect of meeting out to him a full measure of poetic justice. Should the *Status Quo* be maintained, there is no doubt that Mr. Gibson will be the next Representative. If he has any assurance of the whole colored vote, his election is a foregone conclusion, and will be a just rebuke to Dr. Hunter for threatening to kick the colored men out of the party. The election of either Hunter or Gibson, would impart such an amount of political sagacity to our brethren over there, which now they seem sadly in want of, that the Franklin fables would never be repeated, and something like homogeneity would be found in the next Democratic convention.

## BLAMING.

There is no little blame attached to Hartford on account of her action heretofore on the Local Option question. Those willing to find fault, should not forget that Hartford has always given a majority in favor of temperance. In the approaching election there is not the shadow of a doubt, but that Hartford will give a majority, and a larger one than on the two previous occasions.

There was a conflict between the charter of the town and the local option law. It was claimed that the charter repealed the law so far as Hartford was concerned, and moreover, that the law referred to a civil district, and not to a voting precinct, for which reason the trustees claimed the right to issue whisky licenses. But for this the majority of Hartford is not to blame; it meant to carry the question, and did carry it. The people of Hartford acted in good faith, and should not be held responsible for the double standard, they could not provide against the conflict; it is true that hasty and unwise councils prevailed, that some who were too enthusiastic did not take the trouble to compare the two laws until it was too late.

There is no conflict of law now; the act submitting the matter to the county, repeals all laws and parts of laws which may directly or indirectly bear upon the question. There is no room for quibbling in the case, the majority in Hartford and in the county must be obeyed. We ask the people of the county to come to the aid of the Hartford majority, with such a vote as shall settle the controversy. Hartford is ready to do her part in this contest, and give what aid she can to the friends of prohibition in the different sections of the county. The county-seat and the country districts have clasped hands on this issue, and mean to win.

## PARTY MOVEMENTS.

The Republican party seems determined to rob the prohibitionists of their national character, by organizing auxiliary camps, under the title, Anti-Saloonists, and claiming that they are the true disciples of Prohibition. The party, however, has given no excuse of Mr. Blaine's dodging on this matter, that gentleman does not think the country is yet ripe for decided party action on the question, and his attitude may lead to disagreeable complications. The Republicans, also, are putting forward claims to the sole advocacy, and paternity of the Federal aid measure, forgetting that the ablest advocates of the bill, in the Senate and the House, were Democrats, and that many of them have been re-nominated, and some of them will be returned without opposition.

The Democracy, on the other hand, favor the prohibition movement as an individual concern, but will not make it a test of party fealty, leaving the measure where it properly belongs, that is, to the states and districts. The genius of the government, and the instincts and training of the people generally, would indicate that as the true solution.

Kentucky, or any other state, has a right to say, what shall, or what shall not be sold within her borders, restricted in the exercise of such right, of course, by the constitution. The constitution interposes no restriction on the right of the state to abate a nuisance, and denouncing the manufacture and sale of whisky as subversive of the best interests of the body politic, the State is the only authority to prescribe a restriction by high license, or an absolute abatement by prohibition, this is now, and always has been, the Democratic view of it.

Both parties are somewhat tender on the tariff, Republicans in a kind of listless way, claiming that the present favorable out-look is owing to the high protection, which is fastened on to every branch of industry. The Democrats being fully persuaded that tariff reform, and good crops are about to create the "golden age" of the Republic, hesitate not to proclaim from every hill top that the revenue must be reformed to the basis of a "tariff for revenue only," but the cross-eyed goddess of dissension is obtruding her ungainly physiognomy into Democratic councils throughout the country, making the success of the star-eyed goddess very doubtful. The prohibitionists know not what attitude to assume, whether to fight the battle alone, or to pool their issues with one or the other of the two national parties. The Mugwumps, smilingly, have thrown themselves into the arms of that kind hearted dame, Democracy, thus the matter stands at this writing.

## TAKE YOUR COUNTY PAPER.

Read Mr. S. W. Anderson's advertisement. It shows the value of a home paper, and what in many cases may be saved by taking a home paper. The gentleman referred to, actually paid a double price for his machine. He did not take his home paper, knew nothing about what his home merchants were doing. He was too poor to take his county paper, but he was not too poor to pay \$17.50 too much for a sewing machine, because he did not take and read his county paper. Here in one little transaction he lost enough to pay for his paper one year, to buy boots and shoes for his boys, new dresses for his wife and daughters, and have a balance left to pay the preacher. "Be wise in time, 'tis folly to forget" that you cannot afford to do without your county paper.

## PROHIBITION.

The friends of prohibition need not expect to succeed unless they take some decided steps in the matter. To say that they favor the measure is not enough, they must work for it. They must spend some time and money in getting the facts before the people. They must urge the voters in each district to come to the polls, they should not forget that it takes votes to carry an election.

There is an acknowledged, a large majority in Ohio county in favor of prohibition, but that majority is of very little use unless it is utilized—unless it votes. There will be influences brought to bear to defeat the temperance men, and unless they are on the alert, they will behold the spectacle of a county largely in favor of no bars, rooms, actually voting for them. Put speakers in the field, send temperance circulars out among the people, arouse them to the danger of defeat. The time is short and what is done must be done quickly; prohibition clubs should be organized at every school house. Young men just arriving at majority, should be enlisted in the cause, every legal, and honorable precaution should be taken to ensure success. The mothers and daughters should be as active as the fathers and sons. The success of prohibition, means the success of good order, sobriety, honor and virtue. It means empty jails and an absence of drunken brawls. Every well-wisher of prohibition should contribute of his means, to enable the committee to carry on the campaign against lawlessness to a successful issue.

## THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The trouble in the third District is mainly owing to the general well-pulling of conventions. No matter how unpleasant a primary may be, the hummer and the trickster have not the same opportunity to silence the voice of the people. The Democrats must find some method to settle the misunderstanding, or Dr. Hunter will be the next Representative.

The presence of a colored candidate would materially change the aspect of affairs. It is said that the Rev. H. A. Gibson, a very popular colored preacher of Bowling Green, will very likely enter the race, in which event, Dr. Godfrey Hunter will not have such pleasant lines as his friends imagine.

Four years ago, Dr. Hunter was defeated for Congress, and his paper, the *Southern Progress*, charged all the crimes of the political catalogue upon the colored voter—he was denounced as a traitor, a renegade, the Doctor wanted him kicked out of the party, and it is somewhat remarkable that the colored people have not forgotten

it. In the event, therefore, of Mr. Gibson's candidacy, the colored vote will, as it ought, go to him, and such a turn in the political affairs of the Third District, would leave the Republican candidate, Hunter, in a hopeless minority.

It is claimed that Rhea is gaining friends rapidly over Halsell, which if true, indicates that the latter, in the interest of the party, should withdraw and leave the field to the former.

**THE FOURTH DISTRICT.**  
The Republican party met in convention at Leitchfield on the ninth inst., and with great unanimity nominated Judge J. D. Belden, of Marion, a candidate to represent the Fourth Congressional District in the next Congress.

Except for the purpose of party organization, the action of the Republicans was a mere matter of form. The honor of the nomination is a decidedly empty one; the sacrifice to be made, for should the Republicans be successful in 1888, the martyr has some assurance of material aid from the paternal wings at the Federal city. This is about the only inducement to make an active Congressional campaign.

The thought of success, on account of any bitterness which may have arisen during the primary, is a very forlorn hope, indeed. There is no division; the nominee will receive the united support of the party. It may be asked how those who opposed Judge Montgomery, can now be induced to support him. The answer is easily given, a majority of 872 is authoritative, and must and will silence personal preferences; that same majority consisting of some of the best men in the party, declares that the personal charges were not introduced by even half the Democrats of the District; this makes it a mere matter of individual opinion, and the majority are as able to determine the right and wrong of the case as the minority. Individual opinion and personal preferences must be submerged in party fealty.

The battle was a hard fought one, in many instances an acrimonious one; Judge Montgomery was fairly nominated, we have no right to object, and certainly shall not seek refuge in the ranks of the enemy because in the contest we were outnumbered.

## Prohibition Act.

CHAPTER 1120.

An act to prohibit the sale of vinous, spirituous and malt liquors in Ohio county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: SEC. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, barter or traffic in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in any quantity whatever, either directly or indirectly, in the County of Ohio.

SEC. 2. Any persons violating the provisions of the preceding section, shall upon conviction, be fined in any sum, not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the jury trying the case.

SEC. 3. This act shall not take effect or be in force, until the same shall be ratified and approved by a majority of the votes cast at the election hereinafter provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. Said election shall be held at the regular election, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, Eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and it shall be unlawful for any person to vote at said election who is not eligible to vote for representative to the General Assembly. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the Ohio County Court, in preparing the poll books for said election, to make one column marked at the head thereof on each page, "For the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors," and another column marked at the head of each page, "Against the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors."

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the clerk, or judge, or sheriff of said election, to propound to each individual who offers to vote at said election the question, "Are you for or against the sale of whisky in the county of Ohio?" and his vote shall be recorded according to his answer. The officers of election shall be governed by the laws now regulating the conduct of general elections, the poll books shall be returned, compared and result certified, as now required by law regulating general elections. If it shall appear from a comparison of the polls that a majority of the votes cast at said election are against the sale of said liquors, then the board to examine the polls shall make a certificate of that fact, which shall be filed with the county clerk who shall record the same in his office, and then this act shall be in full force and effect.

SEC. 6. It is hereby made the duty of the Ohio County Court to order the sheriff of said county to give at least twenty days' notice of the time of said election, by written or printed notices, posted in each of the voting places of said county.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the privilege of any person selling liquors properly granted till the expiration of said license.

SEC. 8. This act in so far as it authorizes the vote to be taken, shall take effect from its passage.

SEC. 9. All act and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## CHAS. OFFUTT.

Speaker of the House of Reps.

JAMES R. HINDMAN,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved May 15, 1886.

J. PROCTOR KNOTT,

By the Governor.

J. A. McKENZIE,

Secretary of State.

## SABINE PASS HORROR.

Nearly a Hundred Lives Lost—Additional Particulars of the Total Destruction by Tidal Wave of the Texas Gulf.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—The latest reports from Sabine Pass place the loss of life at over 100, including fifty-six negroes. There is not a house left standing. Even the light-house is in a wrecked condition. Many vessels are ashore many miles from water. Relief parties are at work in all directions. The steamer, *Lamar*, went to Beaumont last night for additional help. She rescued thirteen persons and picked up a small unknown vessel. Mrs. O. H. Brown was picked up twenty miles from Sabine Pass on a feather bed. It is impossible this hour to get a report from Johnson's bayou, but the lost there is great. Relief parties are leaving Orange, Texas, hourly for the scene of the disaster. Six bodies were found in an old river cave, twenty-five miles from the Pass. The American schooner, *Hercules*, from Mostulin for New Orleans, is ashore. The people are burying dead bodies wherever found.

BEAUMONT, TEX., 15.—The first reports of the great disaster at Sabine Pass were not in the least exaggerated; in fact, they underestimated the number of deaths caused by the storm. The death toll now reaches ninety, with a number missing. It is thought that fully 100 persons met their deaths on the night of the gale. The relief party that went down as near Sabine as possible on the Sabine and East Texas railroad are still there. The trains could not get within twelve miles of the ruined town.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—A special despatch to the *Bayou* says the relief boat *La Mar* has returned to Beaumont from Sabine Pass. Only two houses are left in the latter place. One hundred persons are missing.

## Starved on the Plains.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The *Times* special from Wallala, Washington Territory, says: A cattleman just returned from North Dakota states that the Nebraska drive of cattle from this country to British Columbia has proven a disastrous failure to the St. Louis cattle syndicate, of which Mr. Nebraska is a prominent member. For a time the drive, consisting of 40,000 head of cattle, prospered finely, but as the usual dry season in Montana progressed the grass became scarcer and the streams of water fewer and farther between; the stock began to weaken and fall by the wayside, finally dying by hundreds. The herder ever suffered great privation for water, and so desperate did the situation become when nearing the British line that Mr. Nebraska ordered the drive abandoned, and the herders to reach the Northern Pacific railroad as best they could. The scene about the drive was a most pitiable one. The cattle were reduced to skin and bones, and were so weak from fatigue and want of nourishment that they would stand still and then fall in their tracks to die. A cold, dry, piercing wind which was sweeping over the country did much to complicate the situation. Cattlemen are of the opinion that the syndicate will not have 200 head of stock next spring out of the immense herd driven from this country. Their loss in that case will reach \$250,000.

## Anti-Saloon.

Extracts from the speech of Ex-Secretary Windom, delivered at the Republican Anti-Saloon Convention, in Brooklyn, Oct. 4, 1886: "Now, I say let us cripple the enemy all we can with the means that we have at hand, and the time will come when stronger measures can be executed effectively. As an enemy of the saloon I want to meet the saloon and crush it wherever and whenever we can, or as the Irishman said at the Donnybrook fair 'When you see a head left it.' [Applause.] It is difficult to estimate the value of this movement. It will require patience, perseverance and pluck. The odds against us are very great. There are from 400,000 to 500,000 persons engaged in the saloon business in this country. It is estimated that there are 200,000 saloons and their proprietors, together with the distillers and those employed by them, make the number of them engaged in the nefarious traffic at least 500,000. Behind these is an army that I cannot number—millions, I fear—who support the saloons, and also a capital usually estimated at \$1,000,000,000—I don't know the exact amount. Its annual income is estimated at \$900,000,000. It is stated that the drink bills of the country amount to this, or a greater income than is derived from all the railroads of this great country which is placed at \$770,000,000. The liquor business is vastly more profitable business than the railroad business, the income from which, I think, is not more than 30 per cent of capital invested. That of the liquor business is from 80 to 90 per cent. So here behind the saloons is a stupendous sum of money which those interested in the traffic will use in sustaining it.

I wish I could draw here to-night a full picture of the extent and dangers of the dreadful traffic. I can only sketch an outline or two, however, for you to fill in. There are in the United States over 400,000 saloons. Give each saloon a frontage of twenty-two feet and we have a solid row 400 miles long. Put in a single city they would make some eighty streets each five miles long, or twenty-five square miles of territory covered with nothing but saloons. Add the dwelling-houses of the saloon-keepers themselves, and we get some thirty square miles more. Then add the haunts of vice, the outgrowth of drink, the homes of the gamblers, drunkards, cut-throats, plug-uglies and base politicians and we shall have 120 square miles of houses, with a population of 2,000,000, a city of the size of New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn together, with not a church, school-house, or useful product within its limits, because it has no use for one. One hundred thousand drunkards die there in a year, and the mere taxes levied for the support of paupers, idiots, maniacs and the rest

are over \$100,000,000. Such is the picture of the horrid city I would draw. Would it were a fact and not a picture, that all this iniquitous business could be shut away and not left to fester in every city, town and school district in the land, poisoning their life and washing away their substance. Then we could make one mighty effort, raise this noxious city and crush the saloon in politics for all time to come. [Applause.]

## RUSSES.

Russia is meditating a dash at Bulgaria.

Prince Louis Napoleon is in California.

France is hunting a *cassis belli* against Germany.

An insipient insurrection has raised its head in Mexico.

Judge Finley is losing all hope of being able to defeat Major Botts.

Prince Alexander will accept the Bulgarian throne, if offered to him.

Judge Belden is practicing the artistic opera, "Where my love lies dreaming."

Dr. Hunter is dreading the defection of Mr. Gibson, he doesn't think the negroes are traitors now, and should be kicked out of the party.

The Republicans of Boston, hooted Senator Dawes, at a meeting of the Grand Old Party, last week. It required the vigorous efforts of the chairman to get the Senator a hearing. What plantation manners they have up there!

## The Convention.

At 1:30 P. M., the Convention met at the Court House at Leitchfield, and was called to order by Dr. H. S. Woods, who was appointed Chairman by the District Chairman.

Z. T. Proctor was elected Chairman pro tem and J. W. Meeks, Secretary. The Chairman then appointed a committee on resolutions: Dr. H. S. Woods, H. W. Stoy, W. A. Wallace, W. B. Leach, J. A. Stewart, C. L. Barnes, D. O'Riley, G. W. Henderson and V. B. Burton, who retired to the anti-room for the purpose of drafting resolutions.

While the committee was drafting resolutions &c., J. H. Rice, Jr., was called to the stand. Mr. Rice welcomed the Democrats, as well as the Republicans, to our meeting. After which he rallied and spoke of stirring up the waters of the Fourth Congressional District. He also dwelt at some length upon the alleged charges proven by the Democrats on A. B. Montgomery.

Z. T. Proctor, Chairman of the Convention, was called for, and walked to the stand and in a short but pointed address, rallied the Republicans to stand firm to their party without wavering, and laid the bankruptcy of Kentucky at the door of the Democrat party. He also spoke of the vetoes of Cleveland, and the reasons of his action; because they were soldiers pension bills.

The committee then returned with the following resolutions: The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District, in Convention assembled: In pursuance of a call made the 2nd day of Oct. 1886.

Resolved, That we greatly deplore, the circumstances that compelled the withdrawal of the Hon. John W. Lewis from the Congressional contest in this district.

Resolved, That we feel it a duty we owe to the country, and the Republican party, incumbent upon us, to nominate a suitable person to represent them in this Congressional contest.

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by the Republican Convention, held at Elizabethtown, Sept. 25th, are hereby re-adopted.

Resolved, That we, the committee on resolutions, do hereby heartily recommend Judge J. D. Belden, of Marion county, as a person in every way capable to represent the people in this District in the Congress of the United States, and do hereby call upon that gentleman to make the race.

Resolved, That the Hon. E. C. Hubbard, John W. Lewis, D. W. Fairleigh, W. A. McFarland, Dr. J. W. Meadows, Judge McFarland, H. W. Stoy and all others are solicited to earnestly and actively assist in canvassing the District.

After the reading of the resolutions they were unanimously adopted and committee discharged.

H. W. Stoy, then, in a short address introduced Judge J. D. Belden of Marion county, by the adoption of the resolutions, followed by John W. Stewart and V. B. Burton.

A motion was then made by D. O'Riley and seconded that Judge Belden be nominated by acclamation, which was adopted by a rising vote.

A committee was then appointed to telegraph Judge Belden of his unanimous nomination, followed by a motion made and carried, that the proceedings be published in the Grayson Republican, Southern Republican, Hartford Herald and Louisville Commercial.

The convention then adjourned, *sine die*. Z. T. PROCTOR, Chairman. J. W. MECKE, Sec'y.

## Boycotted Labor.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 15.—A civil action for boycott, the first ever brought in the United States, has been entered in the County Court here. The suit is a novel one, inasmuch as capital has been boycotted labor. It was instituted by J. W. Murray, a cracker-maker on commission for James McCarty & Co., who alleges that he was recently discharged without any reason being assigned therefor.

Simpson County Prohibition. [Special Dispatch to the Post.] FRANKLIN, Ky., Oct. 15.—Simpson county took a vote on prohibition yesterday. The whisky men went under, and the county went for prohibition by over two hundred majority. Much interest was manifested in the result of the election, though no excitement prevailed. It was a cool, deliberate, thoughtful set-back for whisky.

Itch of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails, sold by Z. W. Griffin & Bro., Druggist, Hartford.

## PURSUED BY CITIZENS.

Abel Lynne Kills His Brother—A Butcher Knife Used to Slaughter a Sorghum Mill.

DIXON, Oct. 13.—Last night about 8 o'clock, in a quarrel concerning the ownership of a sorghum mill, Abel Lynne attacked his brother David with a butcher-knife and completely dismembered him. The murderer fled, pursued by a number of citizens, but has not as yet been captured. Lynne is a young man about twenty-three or twenty-four, red hair, well built, medium height and short, stubby red beard. His step-mother, Mrs. Thomas Lynne, was arrested and jailed, charged with complicity in the crime. A Sheriff's posse is scouring the country in search of the fiend, and should he be captured his fate is a foregone conclusion.

## Synod of Kentucky.

[Special to the Courier-Journal.] RICHMOND, Ky., Oct. 13.—This venerable body assembled at the Presbyterian church in this place at 7:30 P. M., and was opened with a sermon by Rev. H. M. Scudder, D. D., of Elizaville, the retiring Moderator. A large audience greeted the speaker as he grandly dismounted concerning the majesty and efficacy of Christ's work as our great High Priest, together with the comfort and assurance to believers therein, which appealed for a more devoted consecration to his service. The Synod was then constituted with prayer by Dr. Scudder, after which the roll of members was called, and a large number of ministers and ruling elders responded to their names as delegates to this Synod.

Rev. E. M. Belinger, D. D., of Louisville Presbytery, was unanimously elected Moderator; Capt. T. G. Moore, of Frankfort, temporary clerk; and Rev. I. S. McElroy, of Mt. Sterling, reading clerk.

The times of the sessions were fixed at 9 to 12 in the morning and from 2:30 to 4:30 in the afternoon, while there will also be services at night. The community were invited to attend all these sessions.

A select choir of young people sweetly led the singing. The house of worship has lately been tastefully and beautifully fitted up for religious service by a Louisville artist so that it is now one of the handsomest audience rooms in the State. Due credit must be paid the ladies for their zeal and good taste in forwarding the works.

Synod adjourned with prayer by Rev. Dr. J. T. Hendricks, to meet on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

Not only shortens the time of labor and lessens the pain, but it greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child, and leaves the mother in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery, and less liable to flooding, convulsions, and other alarming symptoms. Its efficacy in this respect entitles it to be called THE MOTHER'S FRIEND, and to rank as one of the life-saving remedies of the nineteenth century.

We cannot publish certificates concerning this remedy without wounding the delicacy of the writers. Yet we have hundreds on file.

Send for one book, *Dr. Mother's*, mailed free. BRADFORD REGULATOR Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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How many terrible aches and pains of nervous system, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, and Gout. No proprietary medicine has ever obtained such strong endorsement from the medical profession. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. A. A. MELLIER, Sole Proprietor, 709 and 711 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.

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